

When over Africa
 Some future cycle
 Shall sweep the lake-gemmed uplands with its
 surge;
 When as with trumpet
 Of Archangel Michael
 Culture shall bid a colored race emerge;
 When busy cities
 There, in constellations,
 Shall gleam with spires and palaces and domes,
 With marts wherein
 Is heard the noise of nations;
 With summer groves surrounding stately homes:
 There, future orators
 To cultured freemen
 Shall tell of valor and recount with praise,
 Stories of Kansas,
 And of Lacedæmon,
 Cradles of freedom, then of ancient days.
 From boulevards
 O'erlooking both Nyanzas,
 The studded bronze shall glitter in the sun,
 With rugged lettering:
 "JOHN BROWN, OF KANSAS,
 HE DARED BEGIN.
 HE LOST,
 BUT, LOSING, WON."

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM SIMS.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Hon. William Sims, was then introduced, and delivered the following address:

THE AGRICULTURE OF KANSAS.

Mr. President: Agriculture in Kansas, like the settlement of the Territory, was commenced under very unfavorable circumstances. The controversy between the people of the North and the South for the possession of the country, and the control of its political affairs, was such as to clog the wheels of progress and hold in check the development of the agricultural resources of the Territory until 1860, when the drouth of that year, immediately preceding the organization of the State, seemed to verify the prediction of those who, at an earlier day, had pronounced the country entirely unfit for agricultural purposes. But the home-seekers of those days, the men who had braved dangers and endured hardships to secure the Territory to free labor, were not to be discouraged by the failure of a single year. They were men of energy, courage and determination, who comprehended the value of the country as an agricultural district, remained with their homes and realized their anticipations.

In January, 1861, amid the dangers and excitements of an impending civil war, Kansas was admitted into the Union as a State. The War of the Rebellion followed within a few months, and for four years but little progress was made; but with the restoration of peace in 1865 our prosperity fairly commenced, and for twenty years

no State in the Union has grown in population and wealth, or increased in agricultural importance, with the rapidity of Kansas.

As will be seen by the following table, our increase in population, rapid as it has been, has at all times been followed by a corresponding increase in value of farm products—the value *per capita* for 1885 being largely in excess of any former period:

Year.	Population.	Assessed valuation.	Area under cultivation.	Total value of farm products.
1860.....	107,206	\$24,737,459 09	405,468	.....
1870.....	364,399	92,528,099 83	1,971,003	\$27,630,651 00
1875.....	528,349	121,544,344 07	4,749,900	43,970,494 28
1880.....	996,096	160,570,761 43	8,868,884	84,521,486 00
1885.....	1,268,562	248,845,277 27	14,252,815	133,577,018 00

The following tables, showing the acres and product of wheat, corn, and oats, together with the number and value of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, for the years 1860, 1870, 1875, 1880, and 1885, will, I think, clearly indicate the progress and importance of the State as an agricultural and stock-raising district:

YEAR.	WHEAT.		CORN.		OATS.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1860.....	.....	194,173	.....	6,150,727	.....	88,325
1870.....	156,200	2,391,198	595,892	17,025,525	117,079	4,097,925
1875.....	745,204	13,209,403	1,932,850	80,798,769	289,437	9,794,051
1880.....	2,444,434	25,279,384	3,554,396	101,421,718	477,827	11,483,796
1885.....	1,891,977	10,772,181	5,266,035	177,350,703	905,192	31,561,490

YEARS.	HORSES, MULES AND ASSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1860.....	21,840	.....	93,455	.....	17,569	.....
1870.....	129,572	\$9,619,076 96	373,967	\$11,471,038 25	109,088	\$230,175 68
1875.....	232,340	11,497,905 12	703,323	14,786,990 62	106,224	247,501 92
1880.....	425,892	24,514,046 00	1,115,312	27,867,408 00	426,492	1,492,722 00
1885.....	588,672	47,845,410 00	1,973,018	53,516,843 00	875,193	1,750,386 00

YEARS.	SWINE.		Total number of live stock.	Total value of live stock.
	Number.	Value.		
1860.....	138,224	.....	271,088	.....
1870.....	206,587	\$1,456,488 35	819,214	\$22,806,729 24
1875.....	292,658	2,077,871 80	1,334,545	28,610,269 46
1880.....	1,281,630	7,689,780 00	3,249,326	61,563,956 00
1885.....	2,461,510	14,769,060 00	5,898,393	117,881,699 00

Now, Mr. President, a few words as to the past, present, and prospective future of agriculture in Kansas, and I am through.

Twenty years ago, after all question as to the adaptability of eastern Kansas to agricultural purposes had been settled, the propriety of attempting the cultivation of crops in what was then known as the central or middle belt, was very seriously questioned. Those who knew the country best recommended it for grazing purposes, but discouraged all attempts at cultivation. The time soon came, however,

when the pioneer, ignoring all theories, and disregarding all unfavorable reports, determined to make the experiment, and at once commenced breaking the prairie and cultivating the soil in what is now known as the "wheat belt"—as fine an agricultural district as can be found in this or any other State.

This brings us to the third and last belt, and while I have no disposition whatever to encourage anyone to "go west and grow up with the country," I will say, that while failures and reverses, common to all new countries, may be expected, the time is not far distant when good farms, happy homes, and prosperous communities will be found dotted all over western Kansas.

ADDRESS OF HON. ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

Hon. Alexander Caldwell was introduced, as a gentleman who served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and who came to Kansas at an early day, and aided to organize one of the overland transportation companies, long before the time of railroads in Kansas, and one who had been a leading promoter of the establishment of manufactories in this State. Mr. Caldwell then delivered the following address:

KANSAS MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

Mr. President: I appreciate the compliment intended by your committee in assigning to me the subject of "Kansas Manufactures and Mines," but, Mr. President, when I see present so many able gentlemen, distinguished in the annals of our State, I must express my sincere regret that your committee did not select from this number some one more competent than I to do justice to the subject.

My life has been too busy with the pressing and absorbing cares incident to trade and manufactures, to afford the necessary preparation for such an occasion.

However, in deference to the request of your committee, I come fresh from the workshop and factory, with the smoke and smut of the forge upon my brow, to contribute my mite to the exercises of the evening.

Twenty-five years ago I was somewhat extensively engaged in the business of transporting military stores across the Plains in wagons.

Mr. President, I am aware that an allusion to this business is barely germane to the subject, but a request from members of your committee that I should make some reference to this primitive mode of transportation is my apology for referring to it.

To those who lived here prior to the construction of railroads west of the Missouri, I cannot say much that will be new. Yet, even twenty-five years ago, there were comparatively few who realized the magnitude of that business.

The great development in Kansas from 1861 to 1886 will be better appreciated by keeping in mind the fact that one-third of a century ago the most intelligent people of the country had but an imperfect knowledge of this fertile land. As school children, we knew of it only upon the maps as part of the "Great American Desert," the solitude of which was only broken by the war-whoop of the Indian and the howling of the coyotes. To maintain possession of this territory and all that vast country acquired by the war with Mexico, military posts were established in what is now Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and California.

The troops stationed at these points, and thousands of civilians who had gone west in search of fortune, were dependent for support upon supplies from east of the Missouri, the only means of getting which were by wagon transportation.

Prior to the war of the great Rebellion, the starting or outfitting places were Kansas City, Independence and St. Joseph, Missouri; but during and after the war, Leavenworth, Atchison, Nebraska City and Omaha were the principal points of